

passes from the core 70, down the inner face of the tubular portion 49, up the outer face of the tubular portion 49, and to the conductive layer 90. If, for example, the section 29(b) of the second body portion 29 is not present (as in some embodiments), the creepage path would extend from the core 70, up the outer face of the section 29(a) of the second body portion 29, and to the conductive layer 90. Accordingly, the embodiments shown and described with reference to FIGS. 10 to 13 are especially desirable to increase the creepage distance between the core and a conductive layer disposed between the bobbin members 20, 40. By doing so, very low profile transformers can be made.--

In the Claims:

Please amend Claims 1, 6, 13, and 16 as follows:

1. (amended) A transformer having at least one primary winding and one secondary winding wound about a common axis comprising:
a first bobbin member including
a first body portion defining a first hollow region, and
axially spaced walls extending radially away from the first body portion; and
a second bobbin member including
a second body portion defining a second hollow region,
axially spaced walls extending radially away from the second body portion, and
a flange on one of said axially spaced walls of the second bobbin member and
extending away from another of the axially spaced walls of the second bobbin member; and
wherein the first bobbin member is disposed adjacent to the second bobbin member and is partially enclosed by the flange, said primary and secondary windings respectively wound about said first and second body portions.

6. (amended) The transformer of claim 1 wherein each of first and second bobbin members comprises a plurality of pins.

13. (amended) The transformer of claim 12 wherein the second body portion comprises two sections forming a recess, the recess being shaped for receiving the tubular portion.

16. (amended) A transformer assembly adapted to receive at least one primary